



World Cup: 12 teams move up



Ramirez Seregueta (7) is congratulated by teammates after scoring the second goal in the game against Scotland which, though ending in a 2-2 draw, enabled the USSR team to enter the second round of the World Cup.

The USSR held Scotland to a 2-2 draw to place second in its group tournament and thus advanced to the second round of the championship.

The Soviet Union will face Belgium and Poland in the next group A round in Barcelona, with the eventual top team qualifying for the semifinals.

Italy, Argentina and Brazil will meet in Barcelona in group C, with most interest being focused on the game between Argentina and Brazil.

We are not in a position to name the ultimate composition of groups B and D in Madrid, as it will depend on several games played late on the evening of June 25.

The USSR and Scotland went far out in their critical encounter. One has to head it to the Soviet team, which was a goal down at half time and, though failing to win, by tying secured itself a place in the next round of the championship.

This is the fifth World Cup for the USSR, which has always made it to the second round.

All are agreed that the Russians in the original 24 team group produced many surprises.

Algeria beating West Germany, for instance. The list for the second round features ten European teams and two from Latin America, all of them established football authorities. The expansion of the final's line-up to 24 teams has truly proved its worth, and FIFA has adopted a prize-worthy decision to hold the 1986 World Cup in Colombia under the same formula.

On July 1, the USSR will play the winner of the Belgium-Poland. The second game is due on July 4, and the group winner will proceed to the semifinals, to be held in Barcelona on July 8.

1,000,000 APPLICATIONS FOR THE FINAL GAME

With the world football cup still not halfway through, local newspapers already carry reports on the future of some coaches and players irrespective of the upshot of the championship.

Defending champion Argentina's rock-solid Menotti is very

outspoken in his remarks—he has said that he will no longer stay with the team as coach and that he expects to sign a contract with Lisbon Benfica. Brazil coach Santana is also to give up his job — a coach's work is too demanding, he said, that he is in bad need of rest. Brazil's coach Greenwood says he is going to quit once the cup is over, and has named his successor as Ipswich Town coach, Robson.

No one is in any doubt that Argentina's Kempes and Maradona will stay in Spain once the championship is over — Kempes with Madrid Real and Maradona after long deliberation with Barcelona.

West Germany's Rummenigge, who scored the greatest number of goals (9) in the elimination trials, is definitely one of the favorites with the crowd. Fans wonder whether he will break the world championship record set in 1930 by Just Fontaine, of France, who netted 13 goals.

Preliminary estimates indicate that about 2,500,000 spectators will have attended the 52 cup games, with around a million people having applied for tickets for the July 11 final game to take place in Madrid's Santiago Bernabeu stadium, which only holds one-tenth of that number. The unlucky ones will be able to watch the game on a mammoth TV screen to be set up in another Madrid stadium, Vicente Calderon.

While the 12th World Championship is at its height, sports writers are already talking about preparations for the next one, the 14th years' time in Colombia. As yet only two countries—Italy and France—have hidden for the 1990 championship to be held in Europe.

World champion wins through

World chess titlist Anatoly Karpov and Sweden's Ulf Andersson shared first and second place with seven points each at an international chess tournament in Rome, but the former was awarded the main prize because of his higher rating.

In the last 14th round Anders-

son drew with Ljubojevic and Spassky tied with Portish, while Karpov was awarded a win over Timmer by default.

Ljubojevic and Portish, who placed third and fourth, are level at 6.5 points each, followed by Spassky with six, Kavalek with 5.5 and Timmer with 3.5 points.

Sergei Kopylov gets into form

The USSR did well at the Socialist Nations Grand Prix which took place recently at the Brno cycling track. World champion Sergei Kopylov, from Tula, won the sprint, and Konstantin Khramov, from the Moscow Region, clocked the fastest time of 1 min 07.12 sec in the 1,000 m time trial.

Late in most of the contest entered for a track meet in Prague, Ljubojevic, of the USSR, world champion and 1980 Olympic winner, only came third in the central event, the 1,000 m time trial in 1:07.457, behind winner Alexander Pavlov from Tashkent, who set a record for the course of 1:06.822, and second-placed Kopylov (1:07.352).

FIRA Championship Cup not far away

Six teams will be taking part in the next, 1985, European rugby championship which starts this October. Such is the decision of the International Amateur Rugby Federation (FIRA).

Morocco has been added to France, Italy, Romania, the FRG and the USSR (it was in this order that the teams placed in the recent 1981-82 European championship). The novelty of the last season, when the number of participants was reduced from six to five, has failed to prove its value in international rugby. The game's popularity is growing by the year, and more

high-class teams are coming to the fore. Today rugby is played in over 70 countries.

At the Lausanne conference a new member, Finland, was admitted to the Federation which is now composed of 25 member-countries.

The USSR, twice bronze medal winners, are due to play their first European championship game on October 3 in Moscow against West Germany. On September 2 they will play preparations for the main features of the season by taking part in an international tournament for the USSR Rugby Federation Cup.

Field hockey

Games of field hockey between the USSR and India have become traditional, India's team women field-hockey players are at present in Moscow for a series of matches. The first of these versus Moscow Region Spartak ended 3-2 to the latter's favour.

Photo by Sergei Proskov



INFORMATION

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The results of the elections to the local Soviets and the people's courts

2,200,855 deputies have been elected to the Soviets.

In 138 constituencies, another election is to be held: 14 of them, the candidates listed to win the requisite number of votes, over 50 per cent, in 13 the candidates withdrew, and in one case violations of the electoral law were detected.

Among the deputies elected, 43 per cent are workers, 13 per cent are collective farmers, and 30.1 per cent are women, 57.2 per cent are non-party members, and 34 per cent are young people under thirty.

King Hussein thanks USSR for support of Arab cause

The Israeli attack against Lebanon has come as a direct result of both the "strategic alliance" between Washington and Tel Aviv and the Camp David course of separate agreements. This was emphasized during talks to the Kremlin between the head of the Soviet Government, Nikolai Tikhonov, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko, and King Hussein bin Talal of Jordan who is on an unofficial visit to this country.

The Soviet Union and Jordan have demanded an immediate cessation of Israel's aggression and the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon's territory, on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

King Hussein has expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for its support and assistance to the Arab people in this just fight against the Zionist policies of Israel.

(Continued on page 8)

By air—from Moscow



INTERNATIONAL SPACE CREW BEGINS WORK

Cosmonauts Anatoly Borozov, Valentin Lebedev, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Alexander Ivchenkov and Jean-Loup Christien are conducting joint operations in near-earth space aboard the research complex Salyut-7 — Soyuz T-5 — Soyuz T-6.

The Soviet people are taking a great interest in the flight, says Leonid Brezhnev's message



to the International crew. It not only is important from the scientific and technical point of view, but symbolizes the traditional friendship between the Soviet and French peoples, and is a vivid example of fruitful cooperation in the peaceful conquest of outer space.

French President Francois Mitterrand has also sent his message to the research cosmonaut Jean-Loup Christien and other members of the crew. The French president stresses that through cooperation with the USSR a French cosmonaut has also given an opportunity, for the first time in the history of French astronautics, to conduct scientific experiments of great importance.

In his return message addressed to Francois Mitterrand, Jean-Loup Christien expressed his confidence that the scientific experiments on board the orbital complex Salyut-7 — Soyuz T-5 — Soyuz T-6 will produce good results.

During the coming week the crew will be carrying out a vast science programme prepared by Soviet and French scientists. The plan includes medical, biological, technological and astrophysical experiments as well as research on the earth's atmosphere and the world's oceans.

In the photo: Cosmonauts on board the orbital complex (right to left): Anatoly Borozov, Valentin Lebedev, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Alexander Ivchenkov and Jean-Loup Christien.

Strategic armaments limitation and reduction talks

Geneva. The USSR delegation has been instructed to work at the talks towards a decision which would strengthen international stability and promote the interests of peace. This was declared by Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation, who arrived in Geneva to take part in the Soviet-American strategic armaments limitation and reduction talks.

Our aim consists, said the head of the delegation, in continuing the vital peace process which was begun in SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaties.

The USSR is trying to do everything possible to avert the nuclear threat, to secure a safe future for all the people on earth. The Soviet decision not to be the first to use nuclear arms, contained in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly's Second Special Session

on Disarmament, is of historic importance. If the other nuclear powers will follow the USSR's example, the possibility of nuclear war will be reduced to zero.

U.S.: DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM

New York. The national conference of the US Democratic Party, which took place in Philadelphia, has approved the party's platform on the eve of the elections to the Congress and local bodies of government, due to take place in November.

The approved platform sharply criticizes the foreign and domestic policies of the Reagan administration and urges a freeze on nuclear armaments, the revival of appropriations for social and economic programmes, the creation of new jobs and an end to all kinds of discrimination.

Siberia's leading theatre performs in the Bolshoi

Tikhon Khramov's opera "The Storm" opened the guest performances of the Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre.



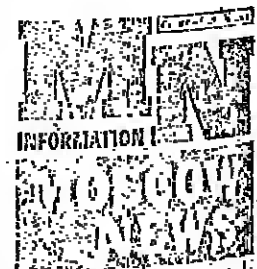
Scenes from "Gayane".

Photo by Georgi Salogorov

Following the secondary school graduation exams and sports parties, graduates are getting ready to strike out on their own.

The graduating class in Moscow secondary school No. 767, who saw the sunrise from Red Square, will long remember their all-night graduation party.

Photo by Vladimir Shevchenko



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by VASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material supplied to the editions of both

Handwritten text in a vertical column on the right margin.

PRESIDENT SARKIS' APPEAL

Beirut. Elias Sarkis, President of the Lebanese Republic, addressed the heads of state and government of all countries friendly to Lebanon, urging them to take immediate measures to prevent the destruction of West Beirut. The appeal of the Lebanese president was provoked by the real threat of an Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which would mean the complete physical annihilation of the Palestinian resistance movement and the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon.

President Sarkis also considered the need of drawing the national political leadership of the Palestinian people into participation in such a settlement. Willy Brandt said that the Socialist International is deeply concerned about the situation which has emerged as a result of Israeli actions in Lebanon.

Socialist International condemns Israeli aggression

Bonn. The Socialist International condemns the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. It demands the observance and exercise of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine as a prerequisite to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. A statement to this effect was made in Bonn by Chairman of the Socialist International Willy Brandt. He stressed that

Israel should also consider the need of drawing the national political leadership of the Palestinian people into participation in such a settlement.

Willy Brandt said that the Socialist International is deeply concerned about the situation which has emerged as a result of Israeli actions in Lebanon.

Bulgarian-Greek talks: close positions

Sofia. Bulgaria and Greece are ready to support all efforts aimed at furthering the process of détente, ending the arms race, encouraging disarmament, strengthening of peace and security and the elimination of hotbeds of tension. This was expressed in the joint communiqué issued here after Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and his talks with the Chairman of the State Council of the PRB Todor Zhivkov.

The two sides condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon and declared the necessity of immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

It was noted during the talks that the initiative of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is in the interests of all the Balkan peoples, contributing to a healthier international climate and the gradual transformation of Europe into a continent free from nuclear arms.

NATO'S PLANS FOR SPAIN

New York. The American magazine "Aviation Week and Space Technology" reports about plans to conclude a US-Spanish agreement in the near future to extend the use of bases in Spain by American forces. Moreover, it is planned to set up a testing range where NATO air forces will conduct bombing and artillery practice. Another plan is to achieve a complete integration of the Spanish armed forces within NATO.

Towards this end, says the magazine, Spain's NATO allies want to accelerate the modernization of Spanish armed forces.

The United States intends to supply Spain with F-16 fighter-bombers, and France will deliver Mirage-2000-B jets.

Such intense NATO efforts to build up Spain's military potential are explained by the aggressive aspirations of NATO strategists. As noted in the report of the North Atlantic Assembly, Spain's geographical position between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean would be useful for establishing greater control over the South Atlantic and the Western Mediterranean.



Manipulated by Washington.

Photomontage by Yuri Ivanov

A meeting in Belgrade

Belgrade. A CPSU delegation led by Vasily Kuznetsov, Alternate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau and First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which is attending the 12th Congress of the Union of Communists of Yugoslavia, has met with Peler Stokic, Chairman of the Presidium of the SFRY. During the friendly discussion which took place, the parties exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

The government has decided to introduce a number of changes into the country's constitution, under which Mauritius will become a republic, while the British Queen will be considered the official head of state.

George Schultz gets State Secretary job

Washington. President Reagan has appointed George Schultz as new US Secretary of State to replace outgoing Alexander Haig. Schultz is president of the Baker Corporation and former Secretary of the Treasury under the Nixon administration. US TV network analysts emphasize his close ties with Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger. In his statement, Alexander Haig explained the move, citing differences within the administration on foreign policy matters, which had surfaced in recent months.

King Hussein thanks USSR for support of Arab cause

(Continued from page 1)

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the state of relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan and their desire for the further development of bilateral ties.

The King of Jordan has been on a tour of the USSR, including visits to the Crimea and Leningrad.

MAURITIUS TO BECOME A REPUBLIC

Port Louis. The government of Mauritius, headed by Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth, has presented a general programme for consideration by the first session of the newly formed Parliament.

The government has decided to introduce a number of changes into the country's constitution, under which Mauritius will become a republic, while the British Queen will be considered the official head of state.

VATICAN BANK INVOLVED IN SCANDAL

Rome. France-Presse — TASS. The Vatican bank, the Institute for Religious Affairs, is involved in the dramatic affairs of the banker, Roberto Calvi, President of Banca Ambrosiana, Italy's largest privately-owned financial institution. Calvi was recently killed in London. It has been disclosed that the Institute for Religious Affairs had large accounts with the bank, while the Institute's President, American Cardinal Paul C. Marini, maintained "friendly relations" with R. Calvi, whom an Italian court has accused of financial irregularities.

For the first time, the Institute for Religious Affairs has been named in the news in the 70s after the lapse of the financial empire of Michele Sindona, a banker and the close ties to the Mafia and the CIA. Found guilty of financial irregularities, Sindona was sentenced to 25 years in prison. The scandal is a tragedy for the Vatican, which has been over the years a haven for the world's financial leaders who have been involved in the biggest bank frauds of the century. It was not only M. Sindona, but also R. Calvi, another big bank man who, it was alleged, was involved in the scandal. The scandal is a tragedy for the Vatican, which has been over the years a haven for the world's financial leaders who have been involved in the biggest bank frauds of the century.

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NATO'S ANALYSIS OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS WAR

Brussels. Reports coming from NATO headquarters say that this aggressive bloc is busy analyzing the use of new arms by Great Britain in the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) with relation to its doctrines of warfare.

In this respect a NATO spokesman said that the war "had provided more useful information than dozens of war games and exercises". The organization's military experts note with satisfaction that the waters of the South Atlantic and those of the Falklands shores proved a good testing ground for the newest British and American missiles of various classes as well as for updated landing ships, and anti-aircraft complexes.

It is emphasized in NATO headquarters that such hostilities which provide experience in command and electronic reconnaissance in far-off regions of the globe are of special value for NATO.

FACTS and EVENTS

© NATO weapons are being used against the Palestinians, besides those taking part in a war demonstration in Switzerland staged on the initiative of local committees for peace, détente and disarmament.

© The Congress of Deputies of the Spanish Parliament has passed a bill granting autonomy to Castile-La Mancha. This will end sparsely populated areas can now live independent decisions in such matters as administration of justice, health, education, maintenance of law and order, and collecting local fees.

© The Anti-Fascist Resistance Alliance has declared that in their attempts to regain lost privileges, right-wing reactionary forces are pushing Portugal towards economic disaster, subverting democratic government institutions, and attempting to return the country to the black days of fascist rule. The Alliance stresses the need for the right-wing coalition government to resign and for early parliamentary elections to be held.

U.S. BUDGET: 103,900 MILLION DOLLAR DEFICIT

Washington. The US Senate has followed the House of Representatives in approving the 1983 fiscal deficit Federal budget in its original version. Budget expenditure amounts to 770,000 million dollars with a deficit of 103,900 million, an all-time record.

Arms expenditure is planned to reach an astronomical 23,000 million dollars, and to finance military programmes another 12,000 million will be taken from social programmes for health care, education and for aid to the poor, disabled, aged and the unemployed. Also envisaged is an increase in taxes totaling 2,000 million dollars.

The deficit budget mirrors America's acute current financial and economic troubles and is evidence that Washington intends to continue its military policy of confrontation in world affairs, stepping up its drive against the working people for the sake of corporate profits.



Rough estimates say that there are more than 50 million firearms in the possession of private American citizens. As a result, last year, nearly 11 thousand people were murdered, while over the past 20 years the number of armed robberies has increased four times, says "Newsweek" magazine. The guns on display in the photograph were confiscated from private individuals in Chicago.

Photo from the "US News and World Report" magazine.

FBI'S ANTI-JAPANESE PROVOCATION

Washington. The US Justice Department has accused 18 employees working for the Japanese Hitachi and Mitsubishi corporations of industrial espionage. It is said that the 18 people in question stole secrets from American electronic firms. Six have already been arrested by FBI agents in California, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of the others who are now in Japan.

These arrests crown the FBI's "secret operation" begun last November. FBI agents posed as IBM employees and enticed the staff of Japanese firms to crime by offering them "industrial secrets" at reduced prices. The FBI

play appears to have worked, for about 650,000 dollars were handed over for leaked secret IBM documents and drawings.

It is considered here that this unbecomingly provoked was undertaken by the American administration in order to undermine the integrity of the Japanese companies which do better than the American monopolies even on the US domestic market. Another factor is of importance: the US authorities are going all out to convince the Americans of the need to expand the secret services which, it is said, "viciously stand guard over American national interests".

Science and technology

POINT REPAIR MACHINE

A new machine for repairing railway points has been invented in Austria. Taking up a 28-metre point section of track is no problem with this machine which is equipped with a bridge crane. The crane, which provides the frame for the machine rests on two-axle carriages. It can travel at speeds of up to 80 kilometres per hour, or, if powered by its own engine, at 20 kilometres per hour. The machine is equipped with two caterpillar trolleys which enable it to move even without rails.

ALWAYS IN TOUCH



A New York-based American firm which specializes in the manufacture of sophisticated instruments has designed a new gadget. It consists of an attaché case, and, on the photo from the "Newsweek" magazine shows, it has a telephone, a computer and a television screen. The owner types a message he wants to convey on the type-writer and the text is immediately encoded and transmitted to the addressee, whose machine decodes the message with its computer: into sound signal or into a television image.

PROTECTIVE SUIT FOR WORKERS ON OIL PLATFORMS

Norwegian designers have invented a suit for marine oil platform workers, which offers good protection against fire and adequate buoyancy. It also enables the wearer to stay in icy water for 15 hours. The suit is made from fire-resistant material with plastic foam inserts and has a zippered underlining, writes the "Newsweek" magazine.

COCONUT ENGINE

The University of the Philippines carried out a successful test on a one-cylinder air-cooled engine which runs on coconut oil. Coconut oil would appear to be no ideal fuel for the Philippines which is one of the world's largest producers of this fruit.

OF INTEREST

Woe from wit—20th century style

It took a few months for a French gang of thieves to prepare for a break-in at a clothes factory in the city of Lille. They were they going to help themselves to money from the factory's sales, they also meant to make off with a few truckloads of goodies. Bitter disappointment, however, awaited them. They were unable to blow open even one safe and, when they eventually made it to the safehouse, they found that the only style "on offer" was prison clothing.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

DOCTRINE OF INTERFERENCE

Having proclaimed in his speech in London a "crusade against communism", President Reagan of the United States has formulated a sort of doctrine of interference into the domestic affairs of other countries whose actual system is not to the liking of the present American administration, writes PRAVDA's political observer Georgi Zhukov. He supported his doctrine with hypocritical allegations to the effect that the United States, which has assumed the role of boss of the entire world, is bent on spreading freedom throughout the globe. With his very next words, however, Reagan betrayed the genuine content of his doctrine by giving as an example of freedom-lighters the murderers who are being kept in power thanks to American aid in El Salvador, a country which is at present being drowned in blood bath.

As we all remember, the Americans signed the Helsinki Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a document in which the member states committed themselves to refrain from interference into each other's affairs. What is this significant worth in the light of the openly declared doctrine of interference into the affairs of any state which the United States does not like?

WHAT'S BEHIND TOKYO'S ANTI-SOVIETISM?

The proclamation of the "day of the northern territories" in Japan spelling out Japanese claims to the islands of the Small Kuril Range is yet another step in the anti-Soviet policy being pursued by ruling circles in Japan, argues IZVESTIA analyst V. Krilov.

The rationale behind such a policy is best explained, Krilov contends, by the reports leaked to the press of the so-called Z. Suzuki memorandum, in which the prime minister sets out the government's short and long-term objectives, hiding behind the myth of the "Soviet threat". Not only does the memorandum repeat the Japanese territorial claims to the USSR, it also calls for the seizure of the "northern territories".

The Japanese government also makes use of anti-Sovietism in its foreign policy, Krilov points out. It is known that for many years now Japanese-American relations have been overshadowed by serious economic and trade friction. As before, Tokyo seeks to make up for its intransigence by a show of loyalty to the anti-Soviet line pursued by Washington and to the NATO policy of confrontation with the USSR.

WASHINGTON'S DUAL FALSIFICATION

A dispatch published by Bismarck in his time celebrated the Franco-Prussian war, writes Vasily Kobysh in the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA newspaper. Everyone knows that the falsehoods about the murder in the Tsinku bay cost the USA a ten-year dirty war in which millions of Indochinese citizens were killed.

Today they are playing for higher stakes, Kobysh emphasizes. Falsifications of the level of the leadership of a nation like the USA, of which the Reagan UN address is proof, confronts the people with a threat of unprecedented proportions. The assertion that the USSR can "use its superiority in conventional arms in Europe" is a dual falsification, the article contends.

First, all the general headquarters are perfectly aware that there is no such thing as "superiority" but there is a rough military parity between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, including in conventional arms. Second, Washington and other NATO capitals are aware, too, that the Soviet Union is ready, given reciprocity from the other side, to immediately pledge not to be the first to use not just nuclear but also conventional weapons, the article stresses.

CHEMICAL THREAT BEHIND A HAZE OF LIES

At present, the United States possesses a highly powerful and up-to-date arsenal of chemical weapons, writes O. Mikhailov in the NEW TIMES weekly. The stocks of chemical weapons accumulated by the United States are enough to kill the entire population of our planet four times over. Yet, the American government does not think this is enough. It intends to increase by another two million units the number of the chemical ammunition rounds in stock and binary chemical toxic agents by 30 thousand tonnes.

Why has American administration decided on such a costly build-up of the chemical armoury? The Pentagon has announced quite openly that the United States should constantly threaten the Soviet Union with chemical and germ warfare. In effect, these types of weapons can only be used for offensive purposes. The superpower provision of the American army with these weapons and their deployment in Western Europe are not intended to defend the Europeans as the Pentagon would have us believe.

CHOPPER BUILDS RAILWAY

The GDR engineers have designed a new method of building railways in which helicopters are used. It is possible to assemble the electric-traction network and to suspend supporting and current-carrying cables at the same time. It only takes a helicopter six minutes to put up a pylon. The assemblymen make wide use of movable assembly complexes, including a shunting engine, a cable-carrying flat truck, and a hand trolley-car. In five hours this train can put three kilometres of electric-traction network in place.

VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABITSEV



American-Israeli crime in the Middle East

When Ronald Reagan told the UN General Assembly that peace-loving nations should outlaw aggression he was certainly not referring to Israel. For the American president, it would seem, the policy of genocide being perpetrated by the Begin cabinet on the Palestine and Lebanese Arabs is quite a "legitimate business".

As is known, American president's concept of combatting "international terrorism" amounted to a death sentence passed on the Palestine resistance movement. In this way he automatically denied several millions of Palestinians not only the right to freedom, but also, and more important, the right to live. This is why, in my view, the president takes credit for the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. The Israeli occupation forces, which have now taken over one-third of that country, carry out massive round-ups and literally

hunt down armed Palestinian residents over the territory they have occupied.

To make it easier to take aim at them, the Israeli troops have ordered all Palestinians to sow wheat crosses on their backs; a similar method was used by the Nazis who forced the Jews in concentration camps to wear the star of David on their chests.

Austrian Premier F. Kreisky's statement that the Tel Aviv government is "semi-fascist" is no exaggeration.

The Reagan administration gave unconditional support to the

rael in the Security Council and provided a mighty armed cover for its planned occupation of the country by sending warships of the US 6th Fleet to the Lebanese shores.

Aware of Ronald Reagan's protective pat on his back, Begin gave orders that the 61,000-strong Israeli invasion army towns and villages to the ground in southern Lebanon. Among the victims are thousands of dead, wounded and missing. At present the invaders are hastily building up vast concentration camps for thousands of Palestinians for there is no longer any room in the prisons for these people who have been deprived of their right to assistance. Moreover, Tel Aviv denies its victims medical and humanitarian aid thus riding roughshod over world public opinion.

Hence, too, the Israeli racist logic is at work. It can be summarized as follows: the lower

Palestinians remain alive the easier it will be to dash their hopes of freedom and their dream of creating an independent state of their own.

According to "Washington Post", during Ronald Reagan's spell in office Americans have apparently got used to people in El Salvador, Namibia, Iraq, Iran, Angola, Afghanistan and, finally, the Palestinians and the Lebanese being killed by the thousand. Washington sees this as a natural process vital for American foreign policy, which makes use of armed force and political terror to introduce the doctrine of US "vital interests" to areas other areas of the globe.

Today the Palestine and Lebanese Arabs are paying heavily for this doctrine. It is not only the Begin government which must answer for the crimes in Lebanon, the Israeli aggression was overtly financed by Washington, which gave it the green light by providing the occupiers with its unreserved support and backing up their crimes in Lebanon. Thus the Reagan administration is an active accomplice in Tel Aviv's bloody orgy in Lebanon. Not surprisingly, there is a growing wave of protest worldwide against the American-Israeli aggression being perpetrated against the Arab people.

Round the Soviet Union

THE AGRONOMISTS OF ALMA-ATA HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO CONTROL THE DEVELOPMENT OF VALUABLE FOOD WREATHS IN THE EXPANSE OF STEPPES AND BETWEEN THE URAL AND IRYSH RIVERS. THE "living laboratory" of the Kazakh hydrometeorological research institute started making aerial photographs of these large grain areas of the country. This method will allow to evaluate their condition and introduce necessary corrections into the crop area.

THE FIRST CARS AND LORRIES HAVE CROSSED THE NEW BRIDGE WHICH HAS BEEN BUILT OVER A MOUNTAIN RIVER, THE KOSNARCHAL, ALONG ONE OF THE BUSIEST MOTORWAYS LINKING KIROVOBAD AND KAZAKH, IN AZERBAIJAN. The bridge has considerably shortened the route between these two points and has relieved the load on by-passes. Nearly two thousand kilometers of motorways, several bridges and other engineering projects have been built from scratch or repaired in the Azerbaijan Republic over the past few years. Most of the work has been carried out in the countryside, and thus road communications between farms and cities have been improved.

A NEW MEDICINE HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE LIST OF THE RESORTS OF LAKE ISYK-KUL IN KIRGHIZIA. Animal products from mountain farms have begun to deliver fermented milk (koumiss) or the "bitter" of a thousand herbs, as it is called in the East, to local motorists, rest homes and boarding houses. In 1982 more than 60 koumiss farms, their alpine meadows rich in different herbs, will be set up in the Isyk-Kul region. Over the past few years there have been considerable increases in the number of milk farms. This should ensure a supply of more than two thousand tonnes of medicinal milk.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ARMENIAN ECONOMY ON THE UP-AND-UP

For over six decades now the Armenian economy has been making great strides as an element in the country's single economic complex, writes G. Sagoyan, deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Armenian SSR, in the PLANOVYB KHOZYAYSTVO magazine.

The republic specializes in the manufacture of non-ferrous metallurgy products, and in the instrument-making, chemical, electric engineering, textile and handicraft, wine, cognac and tanning industries.

The expansion of industry in Armenia proceeded hand-in-hand with concentration on the development of labour and material-intensive industries, this being one of the main trends in regional economic policy.

One striking testimony of the rapid change that has overtaken the economy and culture of Armenia is the steady expansion of the republic's links with other Union republics and foreign countries, Sagoyan continues. While in the 60s the republic imported more goods than it exported, from 1973 on the situation began to change. The republic, which occupies 0.1 per cent of USSR territory and accounts for one per cent of its population, now sends its products to all Union republics and regions of the Soviet Union and exports over 150 different types of industrial goods to upwards of 70 countries. The Ararat Federation (the Central North Caucasian and West Siberian regions), the Ukraine and the Transcaucasian republics maintain particularly close links with Armenia, Sagoyan says.

HOW TO MAKE USE OF HUMAN POTENTIAL

Scientists have dreamed for a long time of discovering the latent potential of the human body and of ways of using it to the best advantage. This problem is being studied by the Laboratory of Man's Reserve Capacities at the All-Union Research Institute of Physical Culture, writes PRAVDA.

Anthropopsychology is a science which studies man's reserve potential in conditions of maximum physical, psycho and mental strain and also the universal laws

SOLAR ENERGY AT WORK

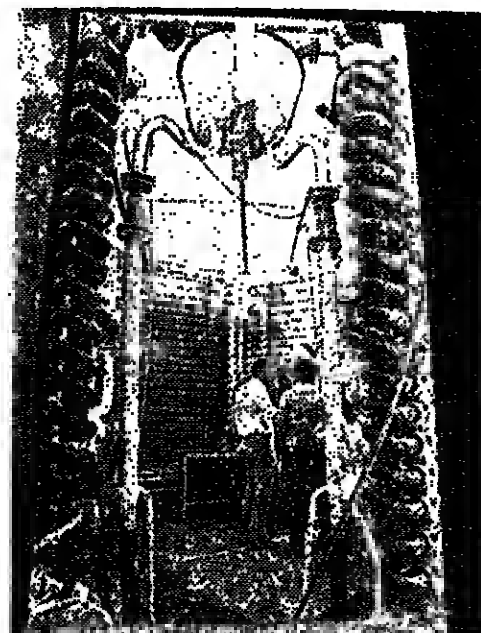
Today, when the world is in the throes of an energy crisis, the search for alternative sources of energy continues as an ever increasing scale. Specialists believe that one such alternative source of energy might well be the Sun. The first Soviet solar power station is going up near the town of Karch, in the Crimea. Although it is rated at a modest five thousand kilowatts, it will serve as an experimental station to test all possible ways of converting solar energy into electricity on an industrial scale.

Soviet scientists have also designed a 300 thousand kilowatt solar station capable of generating up to 800 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year, thus saving nearly 200 thousand tonnes of conventional fuel.

However, as yet these stations are unable to compete with their more traditional counterparts. Today, indeed, it may be more feasible to have combined solar installations.

In Uzbekistan, for instance, it is planned to build a large solar and thermal station to generate electricity and accumulate heat for different technological operations.

In the Central Asian republics solar energy



is used to heat homes and to pump and desalinate water, as well as for many other jobs. The solar plant has been built to grow chlorella, a good fodder for cattle, especially in winter when the grazing grounds, poor as they are, are covered with snow.

How many users to a computer?

A special information service, recently set up in six cities of the Ukraine, enables better use to be made of each computer. It provides immediate information on the whereabouts of a tea computer.

Two services are used in the first place by enterprises and organizations whose volume of work does not justify the purchase of a computer of their own. Instead they make use of those owned by larger establishments. As a result, the amount of time any particular computer stands idle has been reduced by almost half.

Other cities, including republican capitals, have followed the example set by the Ukrainians.

FORESTS GROWN FROM DESERTS

Paidaysz (useless land) — the Kazakh name for expanses of arid desert — can be made to contribute in no small way to the national economy. This has been proved by foresters of the Seven Rivers region who, helped by scientists from the Kazakh agricultural institute, first grew trees for commercial use on these lands — accelerated growth as high as a six-storey building.

Each hectare of land, where before only wormwood was to be seen, now yields over one thousand cubic metres of timber, which only took 16 years to grow.

The secret of these growth rates which are high even by productivity standards for every fertile land, lies in the choice of tree, the turanga-poplar hybrid which has only been pre-

served in certain areas of the Kazakhstan south.

This species of tree, a descendant of the saline soil poplar, survives arid winds, 40°C heat, and high salt concentration in the soil and in subsoil waters. The hybrids, which do not require artificial watering, have powerful trunks which grow by 4 to 5 centimetres in diameter each year. Its wood can be used for farm buildings, and to make musical instruments as well as fuel.

This spring tens of thousands of these "green fast-growers" were planted as wind breakers and in groves for commercial use on the barren land masses between the Syr-Darya and Ili rivers. Large contingents of the tree were sent to Kirghizia and other republics.

PLANES OVER THE SANDS

People living in the village of Kyzan where a new airport is local flight has been opened can now go shopping in the city and return the same day.

The vast expanses of the Mangyshlak desert become even more accessible every year. Planes fly in fresh fruit and vegetables for the cattle-breeding, and workers in the oil fields. Helicopters succeeded here in placing the long-distance highways to rigs, lost among the saline marshes.

The shepherds in the vast highland pastures no longer fly alone, as AN-2 airplanes act as regular link-ups on animal runways, bringing in groups of performers, lecturers and other men with their produce.

During the current spring period local airfields will be connected with larger cities in district centres for flights to any part of the country.

Carbonic acid from local boilers to hothouses

Carbonic acid has long been used as a fertilizer in hothouses. It was either delivered in pressurized cylinders, or in the form of "dry ice" or produced on site using generators in which residual gas is burned. The last two options are rather costly, while the latter can lead to overheating, especially in the summer, and to the appearance of pollutants.

The new system employed at the Pushche Vndissa farm, near Kiev, uses carbonic acid produced from the outgoing gas of the local boilers and conveyed via pipes to the hothouses. These gases contain about 10 per cent of carbonic acid. Purification is performed by an installation developed by Ukrainian scientists.

The new system provides for an optimal environment in the hothouse and needs no manual labour. A system capable of providing 12 hectares of hothouse with carbonic acid has paid off in less than a month. It has also saved 500 thousand rubles a year.

NEW ENCYCLOPAEDIC REFERENCE BOOK

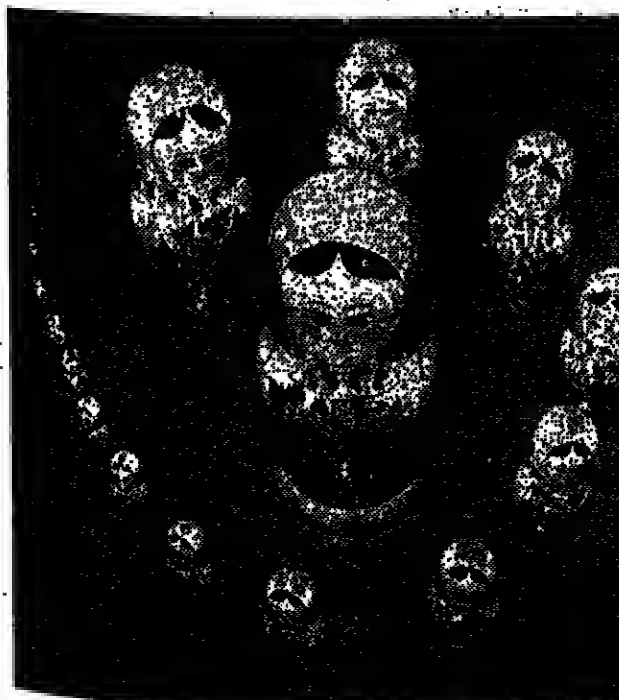
"The USSR", an encyclopaedic reference book, is to be published in commemoration of two important anniversaries in the life of the Soviet people—the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The publishers will be "Sovetskaya Enciklopediya". Among the contributors are scientists, public figures and statesmen as well as representatives of literature and the arts. The articles devoted to our country's glorious past, to its natural wealth and to the culture of its peoples as well as the large number of illustrations provide an impressive picture of present-day life in the USSR. The main emphasis in the encyclopaedia will be on the building of developed socialism in the USSR and the implementation of the decisions of Party congresses.

Wild boar returns to its old hunting-ground

Zoologists claim that the wild boar used to live quite happily beyond the Urals in Siberia. Why it has not survived there is difficult to say. It is also a known fact that boars feed partially at home in the northern part of the Moscow Region which has a suitable climate and habitat to the area around Omsk. The people of Omsk, therefore, have decided to re-introduce the boar to their side of the Urals.

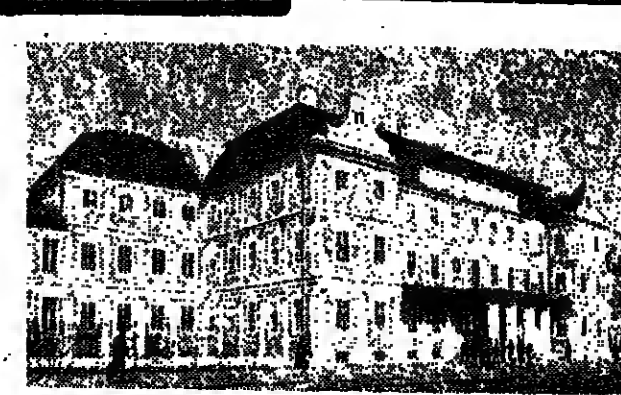
At the request of the Omsk Region hunting society, a batch of wild boar caught in the Zagonoye reserve, was brought to Siberia earlier this year. At first they were kept in open cages and fed so that they would survive the harsh winter. Recently they were released in the forests of the Muravskoye and Tara Districts. It appears they have taken well to their new habitat.

RUSSIAN DOLLS FROM SEMYONOV



Souvenirs produced by the Semyonov souvenir makers, in the Gorky Region, are popular both in the country and abroad. The fame of the Semyonov doll, which is sold in 25 countries, has grown a long way. Semyonov craftsmen handed down the secrets of their trade from gen-

Places to visit



MENSHIKOV'S PALACE

The Menshikov Palace, on Vostlyavsky Island in Leningrad, is one of the few remaining buildings to our country dating back to the first quarter of the 18th century. Menshikov, a self-made man, was to become Peter the Great's closest associate.

The palace was begun in August 1710 at the time of the Northern War, but was considerably expanded later, after 1714 when Peter designated Vasilyevsky Island as the centre of Russia's first growing new capital of Petersburg.

From the 1730s the palace housed Russia's first establish-



Computers doing health service

A computer control system used at the Ukrainian Mikropribor instrument makers in Lvov has now been effectively used by local health services. In addition to its other duties it has registered the workers having a tendency to catch cold.

The computer processes the results of preventive check-ups and submits them to physicians and the management.

An overall health protection effort undertaken at the factory brings good results. No cases of occupational disease or industrial accident have been recorded at Mikropribor over the recent years.

Science and technology

SEEDS IN POLYMER CAPSULES

The Institute of Physics and Chemistry of Polymers of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences has invented a new method for accelerating the growth of young cotton plants and for improving their protection from disease and cold weather. Cotton seeds are covered with a special compound consisting of biostimulating substances. Last year, seeds "clad" in polymer film were sown in low-fertility soils. Nevertheless, the raw cotton yield obtained was three tonnes per hectare. Tests have confirmed the scientists' belief that this new method of sowing cotton can raise cotton yields by 15 to 20 per cent.

STEEL MILLS IN TIEN-SHAN MOUNTAINS

Kirgiz historians now have an idea of what furnace shops may have looked like, which ceased operating a thousand years ago. In the flood-plain valley of the River Bakh-Terek in the Tien-Shan Mountains, archaeologists discovered the remains of a smelter which existed to the 8th and 10th centuries.

The furnaces were set up in the middle of a juniper forest. This is hardly a coincidence, for the juniper, at the time of the furnace, was transformed into charcoal served as fuel for the furnace. The steel workers of days gone by gathered up in the valley of the Naryn River where magnetite, out of which iron used to be smelted, is still to be found.

It would appear that the furnaces were abandoned in haste. For instance, some of them were still full of metal, while from others, the iron had dripped onto the earth. Various implements — hammers, chisels and wedges — were also found.

ment of higher learning, the Cadets Corps, which turned out many outstanding figures of the 18th and 19th centuries, for instance, the commanders Rumyantsev-Zadachinsky and Suvorov, the playwright and poet Sumarokov, the first Russian actor Volkov and the Decembrist and poet Rylov.

The palace, which has recently been opened to the public as a branch of the Hermitage Museum, now houses objects — paintings, sculpture, engravings, furniture, etc.—relating to Russia of the late 17th and first third of the 18th centuries.

Most rooms from the Hermitage collections and some belonged to Menshikov himself.

VIEWPOINT

Soviet ships call at 1,200 ports in 124 countries

Soviet ships are always busy, as this country's sales are worth over a 100,000 million rubles, said Irmolai GUSHENKO, USSR Minister of Merchant Marine, addressing a press conference in Moscow, highlighting the development of marine transport in this country in the 11th five-year plan.

Today, cargo ships flying the Soviet flag call at 1,200 ports in 124 countries carrying more than 230 million tonnes of cargo every year, the minister said. More than 85 million tonnes of this amount is transported in coastwise operations. As of January 1, 1982, the 18 Soviet shipping companies had 1,743 ships with an overall dead weight of 10.7 million tonnes. Nearly 40 per cent of this tonnage consists of bulkers, some 35 per cent of tankers, and the remaining 25 per cent of combined vessels. The Soviet merchant navy is expanding. In order to meet the country's requirements, Atomic Ice-breakers, for instance, now enable convoys of ships to cross the Arctic sea, between the port of Murmansk in the west and ports on the Yenisei River in Siberia, all the year round. The "Lein", the world's first atomic ice-breaker, has been in operation for over 20 years. The "Arktika" and "Sibir", the two most powerful (75,000 t.p.) atomic ice-breakers, have also been in operation for several years. The "Roosla", another ice-breaker of the same type, is under construction in Leningrad.

During the 60s further expansion in the Soviet merchant marine is expected with an 8 to 9 per cent increase in the amount of freight turnover planned for 1981-85. Most of this capital investment is aimed at intensifying production processes both on board ship and in ports. An increase in the number of dry-cargo specialized vessels is characteristic development within the structure of the Soviet merchant marine in the present five-year plan. As compared with the previous five-year period, a more active replacement is envisaged of the obsolete craft by new vessels. An ecological effort is being made to increase the throughput of the ports through their modernization and reconstruction as well as through the construction of new, specialized transshipment complexes; ship repairs and servicing facilities will also be expanded.

The minister also said that he was often asked why, in view of the Soviet Union's large shipyards, half of its ships were built abroad. The main reason, the minister said, is that the USSR wishes to make use of the advantages of the international division of labour. It is mainly CMEA countries which supply ships to this country—the GDR, Poland, Bulgaria, and Romania. Arctic-going ships for the Soviet merchant marine are also built in Finland. The USSR itself, however, is a major exporter of ships. Apart from the socialist states, Soviet-built ships can be found in Greece, Norway, Algeria, and other maritime nations.

The manuscript, consisting of 135 sheets, contains astronomical observations based upon Ptolemy's geocentric system, as well as the words of al-Biruni. It has been established that 1236 was the date that the treatise was composed, while the original version was considerably older than this.

It will be entered into the current volume of "Collected Oriental Manuscripts" of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences to be published by the institute.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Leonid BOLDIN



When the composer is present, the musician or singer is always nervous. This is easy to understand. The author is the best and most sensitive judge of what sort of people his characters are.

At the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre a dress rehearsal of Dmitry Kabalevsky's opera "Colas Breugnot" was in progress. The news flashed like lightning round the theatre: "Kabalevsky has come!" Leonid Boldin, singing the lead heard it, just as he was going onto the stage. But soon as the cur-

tain went up he became quite calm, he was completely at ease with Colas Breugnot, the part he was singing. What a wonderful person he was that Master from Cherepovets! Kabalevsky was soon to write in an article: The singer portrayed Colas just as I see him myself. Despite everything he is gay; he has an avid love of life, is kind and generous, and well integrated with his work.

Singing was not Boldin's final choice of career although he had always loved the art. It was only once he had from the last time of Lew that he devoted himself entirely to it. Chance played so small part in his career. As a totally unknown quantity, he was invited to sing the famous Ivan Susanin role in Glazunov's opera of the same name, during a Voronezh Region art festival in Moscow. Boldin has a first-class voice; his strong, natural, wonderfully mellow and "high-flying" bass captivated the audience. More years of training followed. This time at the vocal faculty of the Moscow Tchaikovsky Conservatoire. No sooner had he completed his first year than he was invited to the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre. He accepted the invitation and has been there ever since.

His repertoire consisting of music from many countries includes nearly 50 parts, classical and modern. This season he has sung in a new production of "Porgy and Bess" by the American composer George Gershwin. Boldin interprets the role of Porgy as a parable of love and faith. A violent and brutal world robs Porgy, the cripple, and Bess of love, but fails to destroy their faith. In the final scene when Porgy sets off in search of Bess, the singer's voice is full of optimism and generosity.

Boldin is an excellent comedian. In Rimsky-Korsakov's opera, "May Night" he sings one of the leading parts, that of the village elder.

Igor KAZENIN

is the photo: Leonid Boldin as Porgy in "Porgy and Bess".

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

Soviet bayan players outshine them all

This year nine young Soviet performers have the honour of presenting the art of bayan playing at three international contests. The first competition, part of the Vogeland Music Days in Klingenthal (DDR), ended recently. There were four age groups among the performers. Our players entered the adult (18 to 30) group. Enver Said Abdulov, fifth-

year student at the Moscow Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute, walked off with first prize, as well as with a special prize for the best performance of "Mutation" by the German composer G. Dornbaldt. The latter was a compulsory item.

Not more than ten performers played in the adult group, said USSR jury member F. Lips, in my

opinion, this is due in the first place to the complexity of the Dornbaldt piece which is written in ultramodern style and abounds in various technical difficulties. The third prize was won by Igor Orlov of the Byelorussian Conservatoire, and the fourth by Andrei Druzhinin, a student at the Voronezh Arts Institute.

The Franch Grand Prix and the PRG World Cup contests lie ahead.

MALY THEATRE ON TOUR IN BULGARIA

The Moscow Maly theatre is representing the Soviet Union at "The theatre of nations" International festival, now on in Sofia, where it will be giving performances of Shakespeare's "King Lear" and a new work, a stage adaptation of Gorky's novel "Foma Gorodkov".

We attach a lot of importance to the contacts which the Soviet theatre maintains with its foreign colleagues, stressed Maly theatre director Mikhail Tseitlin, and chairman of the National Centre of the International Theatre Institute, Stanislavsky.

Mark that "the theatre is its best vehicle for people to understand each other's deepest sentiments" is highly relevant to the present day, is pointed out.

'MALYSH' FOR CHILDREN'S BOOKS

The "Malysh" ("Tiny Tot") publishers have celebrated their 25th anniversary. The House of Children's Books in Gorky street, has mounted an exhibition to celebrate the event.

The books (and toys) on display give a good enough idea of the sort of little in which "Malysh" who produces books in 22 languages, specializes. Their books are sent to 32 coun-

tries. A recent release on "The Fairy Tales and Legends of Gorky", among the new titles in the arts series put out by this publishing house are "Stories of the North and South", "We in Moscow", "Your Kite-flier".

In its twenty-five years of business, "Malysh" has produced more than 25 million books.

THIS YEAR'S BALLET GRADUATES

The graduation concert of the Vaganova Ballet School took place this year at the Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre, in Leningrad. This was the 24th lot of dancers to have graduated from the Vaganova, the oldest ballet school in our country.

Classical ballet remains at the centre of all training for the dancers of the future and therefore our concert programme featured excerpts from Tcha-

kovsky's "Sleeping Beauty", from Adam's "Giselle", from "Coppelia" by Delibes and from "Cinderella" by Prokofiev, and Konstantin Sergeyev, school's artistic director.

This year's output of students is one of the largest we have ever had. Among the seventy young graduates, apart from our Soviet students, there are Bulgarians, Dutch, Czechs, Swedes and Swiss.



The Kiev Classical Ballet ensemble started only a year ago but came on tour to Moscow for the first time, bringing a programme of classical ballet as well as works by Soviet and Ukrainian composers. The company is composed of 40 graduates from ballet schools in Kiev, Moscow, Perm, Saratov, Voronezh and Alma-Ata. This is a scene from the choreographic composition, "The Ukrainian classical grand pas".

WHAT'S ON!

June 29-July 2

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), July 1, 2. — Variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performance: June 30 — Musyayev, "The Indian Poem" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq), Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre Company, 29 — Best-boven, "Fidelio" (opera), 30, 2 — Khachaturian, "Spertacus" (ballet), 1 — Tchaikovsky, "Ma-zepa" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St), 30 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera), 1 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet), 2 — Dornbaldt, "Mutation" (ballet), 3 — Leonov, "The Merry Widow" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St), 29 — Kabanov, "The Merry Widow" (opera), 30 — Kabanov, "The Merry Widow" (opera), 1 — Kabanov, "The Merry Widow" (opera), 2 — Kabanov, "The Merry Widow" (opera), 3 — Kabanov, "The Merry Widow" (opera).

FILMS

Criminal Reporting (Moscow). A TV company decides to make a film (with hidden cameras) about a person doomed to die. Their story unfolds on a young man called Catherine. This role is played by Boris Yeliseyev.

Cinema "Vostok" (65 Se-dovo-Chernogorskiy St), 1 — Early Morning (short film), 2 — Turkmenistan (short film), 3 — Turkmenistan (short film).

A screen version of "The Tale", a novel by Turkmenistan writer Kheddy. The film is about the life of a young man in the Great Patriotic War.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, 29 — The Union (46 Gorky St), 29 — International women's tournament, 7 p.m. (both days).



Michael R. Crittan (second right) equalizes Soviet specialists with his firm's products.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



SOVIET DISPLAY AT 'ELECTRO-82'

Several weeks from now the Moscow Sokolniki park will be the venue, for the third time, for the exhibition, "Electrotechnical Equipment and Power Transmission Line Electric Engineering Companies from Europe, Asia and America."

This international show will be held under the motto, "Electric Technology in the Service of Man", which is not accidental as today electric engineers in all countries hold in their hands the key to the growth of the power, labour and material resources, thus in the final count

determining people's quality of life.

As many as 17 Soviet ministries and departments will present over 3,000 items, many of them operational, at the Soviet display, the biggest at the exhibition.

The display will have six sections: fuel and energy, inter-electric, units and assemblies for agriculture, mechanization and automation of production; household electric appliances, and medical applications. Its main idea is to show the most promising uses of electric technology.

Lidiya SHALUNOVA

UKRAINIAN TRACTORS ON ALL CONTINENTS

The Kharkov Tractor Works in the Ukraine) has started the delivery of high-capacity T-150K tractors to Australia. Tractors from Kharkov, one of the Europe's largest tractor manufacturing plants are to be found on all continents of the world. 20,000 T-150K tractors now operate in more than 50 countries. Among the buyers, apart from socialist countries, are the United States, Canada, Italy and Algeria.

The high-capacity Soviet-made tractor is used for ploughing and transport operations. The tractor characterized by its high reliability and manoeuvrability, is both economical and simple to operate. The T-150K tractor has been entered in the international reference book as being a leading example of agricultural equipment. The Kharkov Works has already put on 150,000 such tractors.

RICHARDSON-VICKS COMES TO MOSCOW

Moscow was recently the venue for a two-day symposium on the application of Richardson-Vicks cosmetics in cosmetology and pharmacy, sponsored by V/O Soyuzotgorkhizma. Taking part were Richardson-Vicks, of the USA, and the Beauty Institute, of Moscow.

Our company is one of the world's largest producers of cosmetics. We employ more than ten thousand specialists in all parts of the world, said Michael Crittan, manager for overseas cooperation projects, in an interview to an "MNI" correspondent.

Although this is my third visit to your country, this is the first time that the company has displayed its products in the USSR. We decided on a symposium in order to give our leading specialists the opportunity of presenting our products and of displaying our latest achievements.

I think this is the best way of promoting. Soviet doctors, specialists in cosmetics, and representatives of Soviet foreign trade organizations have been invited.

Richardson-Vicks' products are versatile in that they have both cosmetic and curative qualities. We produce medicine to treat the common cold and cough; skin creams and lotions for adolescents and grown-ups; special anti-rash ointments; cosmetic preparations to make you younger; hygienic and sterilization agents; and different types of shampoo.

We set many hopes on this symposium, said Michael Crittan. Our aim is to exchange ideas and methods for the production of cosmetics. In the future, we hope to cooperate more closely with Soviet firms.

Geenady LEONOV

Intourist news

KIEV THROUGH MEXICAN EYES

Recently, a group of 33 Mexican journalists visited the Ukrainian capital of Kiev. They saw the city's historical and architectural monuments and its museums, as well as meeting Kievites. Here are some of their impressions.

JORGE LOPEZ ANTUNES, DIRECTOR OF SEGUNDA OVA-CIONES:

I personally wanted to learn about cultural developments in the republic, about how historical monuments and values are preserved. I would like to add that I am sad to be leaving the city where I was able to meet people and talk openly to them. I believe that the Ukrainian national character is similar to that of the Latin American—with hospitality, sincerity and cheerfulness, being among their leading traits.

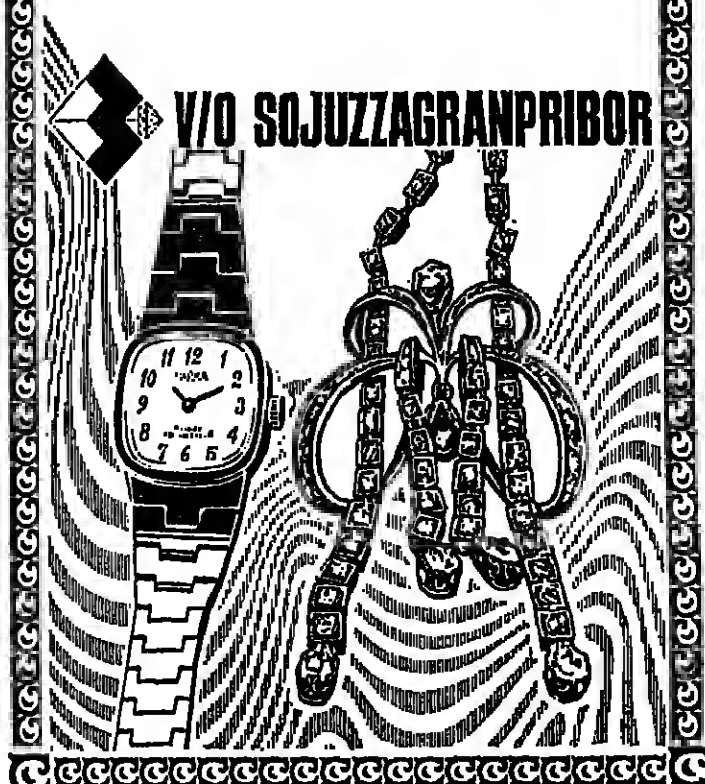
JULIO PERALES HAY, DEPARTMENT CHIEF OF THE "UNIVERSAL" NEWSPAPER:

If I tell you frankly that the information I was given before coming to Kiev did not coincide with what I saw with my own eyes, I was surprised to discover that the Soviet people look healthy, and are well-dressed. I liked Kiev immensely—it can only be compared, perhaps, with Paris.

What struck me most was the memorial complex, "The Ukrainian State Museum of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945". To me, the fact that the Soviet people remember the suffering undergone in the past, and that they are proud that the threat of a new war will never come from the Soviet Union.

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SOVIET RAILWAYS

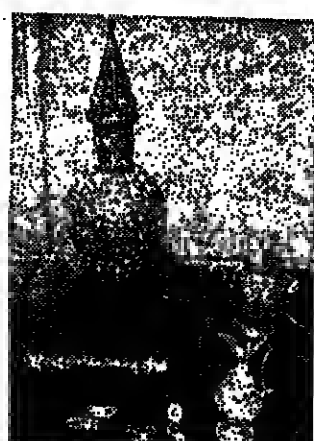


FACTS and EVENTS

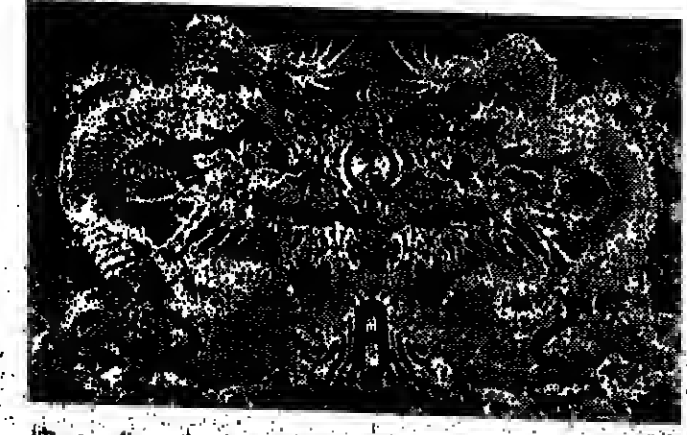
Ballet. The premiere has taken place at the Uzbek Bolshoi Akhsher Navoi Theatre, in Tashkent, of Tikhon Khrennikov's ballet, "Love for Love". The ballet is based on Shakespeare's play, "Much Ado About Nothing". Theatre. The first night of "The Duck Hunt", the play by Soviet dramatist A. Vampilov, took place recently at the Brandenburg Theatre in the GDR. It was a great success. In recent years, theatre-goers in the GDR have had the chance to become acquainted with more than 200 Russian and Soviet plays. Particularly popular are plays by M. Gorky, V. Mayakovsky, A. Arbuzov, V. Rasputin, V. Tendryakov, and M. Shalov.



"White Tara", Saryatia, 19th century.



Objects in Iron, 11-10th century.



"Dragon" painting, China, 10th century.